(XLVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2309.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1791.

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

At the third ſeſſion, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the ſixth of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

An ACT repealing, after the laſt day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon diſtilled ſpirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their ſtead, and alſo upon ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, and for appropriating the ſame.

(Concluded from our laſt.)

AND *be it further enacted*, That in every caſe in which an oath or affirmation is required by virtue of this act, it ſhall be lawful for the ſupervifors of the revenue, or any of them, or their lawful deputy, or the lawful deputy of one of them, where not more than one in a diſtrict, to adminiſter and take ſuch oath or affirmation; and that wherever there are more than one ſupervifor for one diſtrict, a majority of them may execute all and any of the powers and authorities hereby veſted in the ſupervifors of the revenue: Provided, that this ſhall not be conſtrued to make a majority neceſſary in any caſe in which, according to the nature of the appointment or ſervice, and the true intent of this act, the authority is or ought to be ſeveral.

And, for the encouragement of the export trade of the United States, *Be it further enacted*, That if any of the ſaid ſpirits (whereupon any of the duties impoſed by this act ſhall have been paid, or ſecured to be paid) ſhall, after the laſt day of June next, be exported from the United States to any foreign port or place, there ſhall be an allowance to the exporter or exporters thereof, by way of drawback, equal to the duties thereupon, according to the rates in each caſe by this act impoſed, deducting therefrom half a cent per gallon, and adding to the allowance upon ſpirits diſtilled within the United States from molaſſes which ſhall be ſo exported, three cents per gallon, as an equivalent for the duty laid upon molaſſes by the ſaid act making further proviſion for the payment of the debts of the United States: Provided always, that the ſaid allowance ſhall not be made, unleſs the ſaid exporter or exporters ſhall obſerve the regulations herein after preſcribed: And provided further, that nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to alter the proviſions in the ſaid former act concerning drawbacks or allowances, in nature thereof, upon ſpirits imported prior to the firſt day of July next.

And be it further enacted, That in order to entitle the ſaid exporter or exporters to the benefit of the ſaid allowances, he, ſhe, or they ſhall, previous to putting or lading any of the ſaid ſpirits on board of any ſhip or veſſel for exportation, give twenty-four hours notice at the ſeaſt, to the proper officer of inſpection of the port from which the ſaid ſpirits ſhall be intended to be exported, of his, her, or their intention to export the ſame, and of the number of caſks, veſſels and caſes, or either of them, containing the ſaid ſpirits ſo intended to be exported, and of the reſpective marks thereof, and of the place or places where the ſaid ſpirits ſhall then be depoſited, and of the place to which, and ſhip or veſſel in which, they ſhall be ſo intended to be exported, whereupon it ſhall be the duty of the ſaid officer to inſpect, by himſelf or deputy, the caſks, veſſels and caſes, ſo noticed for exportation, and the quantities, kinds and proofs, of the ſpirits therein, together with the certificates which ought to accompany the ſame according to the directions of this act, which ſhall be produced to him for that purpoſe; and if he ſhall find that the ſaid caſks, veſſels and caſes, have the proper marks according to the directions of this act, and that the ſpirits therein correſpond with the ſaid certificates, he ſhall thereupon brand each caſk, veſſel or caſe, with the word "Exportation," and the ſaid ſpirits ſhall, after ſuch inſpection, be laden on board the ſame ſhip or veſſel, of which notice ſhall have been given, and in the preſence of the ſame officer who ſhall have examined the ſame, and whoſe duty it ſhall be to attend for that purpoſe; and after the ſaid ſpirits ſhall be laden on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel the certificates aforeſaid ſhall be delivered to the ſaid officer, who ſhall certify to the collector of the ſaid diſtrict the amount and particulars of the ſpirits ſo exported, and ſhall alſo deliver the ſaid certificates which ſhall have been by him received to the ſaid collector, which ſhall be a voucher to him for payment of the ſaid allowance.

Provided nevertheleſs, and be it further enacted, That the ſaid allowance ſhall not be made unleſs the ſaid exporter or exporters ſhall make oath, or affirmation, that the ſaid ſpirits ſo noticed for exportation, and laden on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel, are truly intended to be exported to the place whereof notice ſhall have been given, and are not intended to be relanded within the United States, and that he or ſhe doth verily believe that the duties thereupon, charged by this act, have been duly paid, or ſecured to be paid; and ſhall alſo give bond to the collector, with two ſureties, one of whom ſhall be the maſter or other perſon having the command or charge of the ſhip or veſſel in which the ſaid ſpirits ſhall be intended to be exported, the other ſuch ſufficient perſon as ſhall be approved by the ſaid collector, in the full value in the judgment of the ſaid collector, of the ſaid ſpirits ſo intended to be exported, with condition that the ſaid ſpirits (the dangers of the ſeas and enemies excepted) ſhall be really and truly exported to, and landed in ſome port or place without the limits of the United States, and that the ſaid ſpirits ſhall not be unſhipped from on board of the ſaid ſhip or veſſel, whereupon the ſame ſhall have been laden for exportation, within the ſaid limits, or any ports or harbours of the United States, or relanded in any other part of the ſame, (ſhipwreck or other unavoidable accident excepted.)

Provided alſo, and be it further enacted, That the ſaid allowance ſhall not be paid until ſix months after the ſaid ſpirits ſhall have been ſo exported: And provided alſo, that whenever the owner of any ſhip or veſſel, on board of which any ſuch ſpirits are laden for exportation, ſhall make known to the collector, previous to the departure of ſuch ſhip or veſſel from the port where ſuch ſpirits are laden, that ſuch ſhip or veſſel is not going to proceed the voyage intended, or the voyage is altered, it ſhall be lawful for the collector to grant a permit for the relanding the ſame.

And be it further enacted, That if any of the ſaid ſpirits, after the ſame ſhall have been ſhipped for exportation, ſhall be unſhipped for any purpoſe whatever, either within the limits of any part of the United States, or within four leagues of the coaſt thereof, or ſhall be relanded within the United States, from on board the ſhip or veſſel wherein the ſame ſhall have been laden for exportation, unleſs the voyage ſhall not be proceeded on, or ſhall be altered as aforeſaid, or unleſs in caſe of neceſſity or diſtreſs to ſave the ſhip and goods from periſhing, which ſhall be immediately made known to the principal officer of the cuſtoms, reſiding at the port neareſt to which ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall be at the time ſuch neceſſity or diſtreſs ſhall ariſe, then not only the ſpirits ſo unſhipped, together with the caſks, veſſels and caſes, containing the ſame, but alſo the ſhip or veſſel in or on board which the ſame ſhall have been ſo ſhipped or laden, together with her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle and apparel, and alſo the ſhip, veſſel or boat, into which the ſaid ſpirits ſhall be unſhipped or put, after the unſhipping thereof, together with her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle and apparel, ſhall be forfeited, and may be ſeized by any officer of the cuſtoms, or of inſpection.

And be it further enacted, That the ſaid allowance ſhall not be made when the ſaid ſpirits ſhall be exported in any other than a ſhip or veſſel of the burthen of thirty tuns and upwards, to be aſcertained to the ſatisfaction of the collector of the diſtrict from which the ſame ſhall be intended to be exported.

And be it further enacted, That the bonds to be given as aforeſaid, ſhall and may be diſcharged by producing, within one year from the reſpective dates thereof (if the ſame be ſhipped to any part of Europe or America, and within two years if ſhipped to any part of Aſia or Africa, and if the delivery of the ſpirits, in reſpect to which the ſame ſhall have been given, be at any place where a conſul or other agent of the United States reſides) a certificate of ſuch conſul or agent, or if there be no ſuch conſul or agent, then a certificate of any two known and reputable American merchants reſiding at the ſaid place, and if there be not two ſuch merchants reſiding at the ſaid place, then a certificate of any other two reputable merchants, teſtifying the delivery of the ſaid ſpirits at the ſaid place; which certificate ſhall, in each caſe, be confirmed by the oath, or affirmation, of the maſter and mate, or other like officer of the veſſel in which the ſaid ſpirits ſhall have been exported, and when ſuch certificate ſhall be from any other than a conſul or agent, or merchants of the United States, it ſhall be a part of the ſaid oath, or affirmation, that there were not, upon diligent inquiry, to be found two merchants of the United States at the ſaid place: Provided always, that in the caſe of death, the oath, or affirmation, of the party dying ſhall not be deemed neceſſary: And provided further, that the ſaid oath, or affirmation, taken before the chief civil magiſtrate of the place of the ſaid delivery, and certified under his hand and ſeal, ſhall be of the ſame validity as if taken before a perſon qualified to adminiſter oaths within the United States; or ſuch bonds ſhall and may be diſcharged upon proof that the ſpirits ſo exported were taken by enemies, or periſhed in the ſea, or deſtroyed by fire, the examination and proof of the ſame being left to the judgment of the collector of the cuſtoms, naval officer, and chief officer of inſpection, or any two of them, of the place from which ſuch ſpirits ſhall have been exported; and in caſes where the certificates herein directed cannot be obtained, the exporter or exporters of ſuch ſpirits ſhall nevertheleſs be permitted to offer ſuch other proof as to the delivery of the ſaid ſpirits, without the limits of the United States, as he or they may have; and if the ſame ſhall be deemed ſufficient by the ſaid collector, he ſhall allow the ſame, except when the drawback to be allowed ſhall amount to one hundred dollars or upwards, in all which caſes the proofs aforeſaid ſhall be referred to the comptroller of the treaſury, whoſe deciſion thereon ſhall be final.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the preſident of the United States from time to time to make ſuch allowances to the ſaid ſupervifors, inſpectors, and to the deputies and officers by them to be appointed and employed for their reſpective ſervices in the execution of this act, to be paid out of the product of the ſaid duties, as he ſhall deem reaſonable and proper: Provided always, that the aggregate amount of the allowances to all the ſaid ſupervifors, inſpectors and other officers, ſhall not exceed ſeven per cent. of the whole product of the duties ariſing from the ſpirits diſtilled within the United States: And provided alſo, that ſuch allowance ſhall not exceed the annual amount of forty-five thouſand dollars, until the ſame ſhall be further aſcertained by law.

And be it further enacted, That this act ſhall commence and take effect as to all matters therein contained, in reſpect to which no ſpecial commencement is hereby provided (except as to the appointment of officers, and regulation of the diſtricts and ſurveys) from and immediately after the laſt day of June next.

And be it further enacted, That the net product of the duties herein before ſpecified, which ſhall be raiſed, levied and collected, by virtue of this act, or ſo much thereof as may be neceſſary, ſhall be and is hereby pledged and appropriated for the payment of the intereſt of the ſeveral and reſpective loans which had been made in foreign countries prior to the fourth day of Auguſt laſt, and alſo upon all and every the loan and loans which have been and ſhall be made and obtained purſuant to the act, entitled, An act making proviſion for the debt of the United States, and according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid act, and of the ſeveral proviſions and engagements therein contained and expreſſed, and ſubject to the like priorities and reſervations as are made and contained in and by the ſaid act in reſpect to the monies therein appropriated, and ſubject to this farther reſervation, that is to ſay, of the net amount or product, during the preſent year, of the duties laid by this act in addition to thoſe heretofore laid upon ſpirits imported into the United States from any foreign port or place, and of the duties laid by this act on ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, and on ſtills, to be diſpoſed of towards ſuch purpoſes for which appropriations ſhall be made during the preſent ſeſſion; and to the end that the ſaid monies may be inviolably applied in conformity to the appropriation hereby made, and may never be diverted to any other purpoſe until the final redemption or reimburſement of the loans or ſums for the payment of the intereſt whereof they are appropriated, an account ſhall be kept of the receipts and diſpoſition thereof, ſeparate and diſtinct from the product of any other duties, impoſt, exciſe, and taxes whatſoever, except thoſe heretofore laid and appropriated to the ſame purpoſes.

And be it further enacted, That the unappropriated ſurplus, if any there ſhall be, of the revenue ariſing under this act, at the end of this and every ſucceeding year, ſhall be applied to the reduction of the public debt, in like manner as is directed by the act, entitled, An act making proviſion for the reduction of the public debt, and provided by the act, entitled, An act making proviſion for the debt of the United States, unleſs the ſaid ſurplus, or any part thereof, ſhall be required for the public exigencies of the United States, and ſhall, by ſpecial acts of congreſs, be appropriated thereto.

And be it further enacted, That the ſeveral duties impoſed by this act ſhall continue to be collected and paid until the debts and purpoſes for which they are pledged and appropriated, ſhall be fully diſcharged and ſatisfied, and no longer: Provided always, that nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to prevent the legiſlature of the United States from ſubſtituting other duties or taxes of equal value to all or any of the ſaid duties and impoſts.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-Preſident of the United States, and preſident of the Senate.

Approved, March the 3d, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States.

(True Copy.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

VIENNA, *January* 21.

THE 9th inſtant, Achmet Muſi, Effendi, the envoy from the porte to the court of Berlin, let off from Buda, taking his route through Komara, Tirnau, and Brunn, in Moravia, to his deſtination. During the two days which he ſtaid at Buda he viſited the principal perſons of that city, and was at a concert at the houſe of field marſhal prince Coburg, who ſet off on the 11th for Saxony, his native country, where he

expects to remain some time, with permission of the emperor. The suite of Achmet is numerous, and consists of nine carriages.

It is remarkable, that, after the conquest of Ismael, a part of the Russian army penetrated to the right into Bulgaria, marching towards Widdin. It is not certainly known what can be their design in separating their forces, unless they mean to attempt a coup de main.

On the 14th of December admiral Ushakow arrived before Warna with his grand fleet, and has already begun to bombard that place. The grand vizier has also sent his whole force there, which must be beaten before the Russians can hope to master this part of the Black Sea; but should they succeed in their enterprise, they might very well attempt to surprise Constantinople.

It is undoubtedly true, that general Suwarrow carried Ismael rather by his courage than the number of his troops. It is related, that the ardour of his soldiers being damped by the vigorous defence of the Turks in the two first attacks, he put himself at their head, and leaped over the parapet, calling, "Now, my boys, you must kill me, or save me here! If you save me like heroes, as I know you to be, we are masters of the place." From the number of his wounds he is unable to use his arms, much less his sword; he therefore carried a small whip in his hand, the same with which he commanded at the battle of Martinestie, and which has been not unaptly termed the scourge of the Turks.

Should this desperate attack on Ismael have failed, the effects might have been fatal to the Russians. They have certainly lost more than ten thousand men, and seventeen of their generals are killed or dangerously wounded.

Four days after the taking of this city, the general detached his light troops to announce the approach of his army in force; in their route, they set fire to five towns.

The Turks, whose lives were spared at Ismael, were employed in burying the dead.

The last letters from Bucharest announce, that count Suwarrow was returned to his division of the army at Sireth, and that he had formed the design of besieging Brahilow, the garrison of this fortress being very weak in consequence of an epidemical disorder with which it was infected.

A report is in circulation, that general Harman supported by a division of ships, had seized the city of Anapa, on the borders of the Black Sea, and had made 4000 Turks prisoners of war—but it wants confirmation.

The departure of their Sicilian majesties is not yet fixed. The duke Albert and the duchess Christiana set off this week.

The king of the Two Sicilies is much pleased with his residence at Vienna. We had a grand review in his presence the day before yesterday, and he is frequently at concerts and balls of the prime nobility, accompanied by the emperor and empress, and the archdukes and arch duchesses.

L I E G E, *January* 20.

On the 16th of January, at four in the afternoon, a coach, drawn by four horses, was overset in the Meuse, which at that time run very rapid, and had completely overflowed its banks. This accident happened opposite the Hotel of M. Baumale, in this town.

In the coach were five children and their governess, belonging to madame Bollis; every one of whom was on the point of perishing, when a subaltern officer plunged into the river, at the risque of his own life, and one after another, brought the children and their governess safe to land, though surrounded with dangers insuperable, but which his intrepidity overcame.

The society of emulation at Liege, purposes to transmit this noble action to posterity. It is also expected that the emperor will, with pleasure, confer on this officer the honour of the medal with which his majesty rewards virtue and courage.

M I N E H E A D, *February* 3.

A truly melancholy accident happened off this port last Wednesday; a party of thirteen ladies and gentlemen went in a pleasure yatch to dine at Watchet, a small town seven miles distant from this; the morning was extremely fine, the water placid, every thing promised an agreeable day; but, alas! how soon was the scene changed! They had got about a league off the shore, and were going on briskly before the breeze, when, in the sight of many people standing on the Pier, the boat suddenly went down, and every soul on board was drowned. It is generally supposed that one of the planks sprung. Thus were they all, without the least previous warning, plunged into eternity. The unfortunate sufferers were Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, Mr. John Deake and Miss Rawle, Mr. Adams and his daughter, Mr. and Mrs. P. Ball, Miss H. and C. Baltone, Miss Boucher, Miss Broadmead, and William Wickland, Esquire. None of their bodies have yet been taken up. It is supposed that a strong easterly wind, which sprung up the next day, blew them down the channel to the westward. This town is now truly a scene of mourning and distress. They have all left either large families, or friends, to deplore their untimely fate.

L I V E R P O O L, *February* 5.

Among the extraordinary performances of the present age, the following (copied from a country paper) cannot be considered the least: "Mr. Haynes of Derbyshire, has trained a pig to point partridges and quail, and has killed several brace of birds, this season, with the aid of this novel pointer!"

A black ewe, the property of Mr. Thomas Rogers, of Preston, yeaned four lambs, two white and two black. And a last year's lamb of the above ewe has yeaned three lambs, two black and one white, all of which are likely to live.

One of the sad effects of forgetfulness.—A resident of Howarden, in Flintshire, lately employed a friend, who had business in Chester, to put a letter into the post-office for him. He accordingly went, and returned home with the letter snug in his pocket, though unluckily out of his head. A few days after, whilst in company, taking some papers out of his pocket, the letter presented itself in a very soiled state, and, adding imprudence to remissness, he committed it to the flames, saying his friend could soon write another. But how mutually agreeable must have been the surprise of one hearing of the fate of his letter, and the other, that it contained a bank note of 50l.

A few days ago, a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Chollerton, being out a shooting, was remarkably lucky in shooting both fish and fowl, at one shot, having killed a large barnacle, and a trout upwards of twelve inches long, both of which he got readily by the help of a good water dog.

The following fact may not be an unwelcome circumstance to some of our readers.—Mr. Whitley, an eminent farmer at Dutton, in Cheshire, a short time ago, had a ball at his own house; the party consisted of his own family only; making seven couple, himself and wife, six male and six female children; the parents led off each dance, and the children, (as we hope they will continue to do through life) followed their parents steps.

L O N D O N, *February* 5.

An application will be made to parliament early in the ensuing month, for granting a bounty for some future improvement in the means of ascertaining the longitude at sea, as far as depends upon the exactness of time-keepers.

Two of these pieces of mechanism have been constructed, which, in the course of a year are said to have differed from each other not a second.

According to the plan that has been adjusted for the new constitution of Canada, that province is to be separated into two governments; the established religion of the one, it is said, is to be the catholic, as at present, and of the other the church of England. Colonel Simco is to be the new governor, subordinate to lord Dorchester, the governor-general. The plan is said to have been drawn up under the inspection of lord Grenville, and will soon be admitted to parliament.

A plantation of cinnamon trees, has been successfully established in the neighbourhood of Madras, which in ten years is expected to produce enough for the consumption of the London market.

The American expedition to the back settlements has ended in a total defeat. The New-York letters described it to have originated in an ambuscade; for it seems, after burning two or three Indian towns, and defeating several detached bodies of the enemy, the American general carried his pursuit too far, and was way-laid upon his return by very large bodies of the natives, who broke the American line, and followed up their blow, with a general carnage of officers and privates.

A few days since, a labouring man in St. Gile's having some disagreement with his wife, sold her, with her own consent to a bricklayer, in a public house, for the sum of 4s. 6d. which was ratified between the parties by a note signed by each; but finding that she readily cohabited with her purchaser, he took it so much in dudgeon, that he on Friday morning attempted to hang himself in his room, (after requesting her in vain to return) but was prevented by a lodger, who found him putting the noose about his neck. The man has been ever since nearly delirious.

An English fleet in the Baltic would find a very new sort of warfare in a contest with the Russian navy. The gallies of the latter carry from 20 to 30 heavy cannon, and are yet so constructed as to lie in shallows were no frigate of ours could float.

By letters from New-York, dated January 5th, it appears that the defeat of the American detachment sent against the Ohio Indians has been considerably exaggerated in the accounts published of it in town. The expedition was at first very successful. The Indian army fled from pass to pass; ten or twelve of their towns were burnt, and the inhabitants were driven into the country belonging to other tribes.

On their return they were surrounded in a very disadvantageous situation, by several large bodies of Indians, from whom they suffered a defeat, but their whole loss did not exceed 190 men, and that of the Indians was not less than 120.

Feb. 9. Never was any old gentlewoman treated with more submissive respect, than the empress experiences from the ministers of Great Britain.—They have looked at her measures with silent admiration for three years together, without a single comment. They never care to wisper her name in debate—they never venture to intrude upon her in any shape—but with a magnanimity altogether separate from that of Alexander or Cæsar, they bow to her behests, and modestly await her will.

The Cherokee chiefs have formed a large party, and provided themselves with tickets for the masquerade at Ranelagh, to-morrow evening. It will be curious to learn their remarks on such an assemblage of different characters.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, *April* 5.

E A S T - I N D I E S.

Definitive treaty of alliance, between the right honourable Charles earl Cornwallis, K. G. on the part of the honourable the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East-Indies, and the Paishwaw and Nizim ul Mulk, lately concluded upon and ratified by the contracting parties.

The preamble states, That the contracting parties being animated with an equal and sincere desire to augment and consolidate the friendship and friendship which has so happily of late years subsisted between them, and to concert on the most proper measures to insure their respective interests and the general tranquillity of Hindoostan, have resolved,

That there shall be, for ever, a firm and unalterable friendship, a defensive and offensive alliance, and a close and inviolable union, with an intimate and perfect harmony of correspondence, between the said United Company, the said Paishwaw, and the said Nizam ul Mulk, their heirs and successors, their kingdoms, states, provinces, territories, and respective subjects, and which shall be maintained and cultivated with such care, that the contracting parties shall constantly employ, as well their greatest attention, as every means which Providence has entrusted them with, to preserve both the public safety and tranquillity, for the support of their common interests, and to defend and respectively guarantee them against every hostile attack.

That they will always act in concert to maintain peace and tranquillity; and in the case where any of them shall be menaced with any hostile attack whatever, the others shall, without delay, employ their good offices, and the most efficacious means to prevent hostilities, to procure satisfaction to the party threatened, and to settle, if possible, things in a conciliatory manner.

That in case these good offices should not have the desired effect, and that any one of the three contracting parties, or any of their allies, possess or have respectively, be hostilely attacked, molested or disturbed, in any one of its states, rights, possessions or interests, the other contracting parties engage to succour their ally without delay, for maintaining such power in the possession of all the states, towns, territories and places, which belonged to such power before the commencement of hostilities.

That in case any of the contracting parties, or their allies respectively, should at any future period be attacked, molested or disturbed, in any of its said rights, possessions or interests, in any manner whatsoever, by sea or land, by any other power, in consequence and in spite of the articles of this treaty, or measures to be taken by the said parties respectively in virtue of this treaty, the other contracting parties engage to assist them against such attacks, and promise to maintain and guarantee each other in the possession of all the states, towns, and places which belonged to them respectively before the commencement of such hostilities.

It then comes to the more immediate object of the treaty, and stipulates the supplies to be furnished by each power respectively, in the event of Tippoo's proving refractory, and directs the plan of operation to be adopted in such cases.

The following particulars, relative to the capture of the important fortress of Ismael, are given in a letter from field-marshal prince Potemkin to prince Gallitzin, dated at Bender the 3d of January.

"I have the satisfaction to announce to you the agreeable news of the taking of Ismael, which was carried by a general assault on the 22d of December. The obstinate resistance of the enemy was extraordinary, but the courage and gallantry of her majesty's troops were superior to every obstacle.

"The greater part of the numerous garrison of this fortress, which was composed of the flower of the Turkish army, was put to the sword, and those who escaped this fate were made prisoners of war.

"The number of Turks who were slain amount to twenty-four thousand men, the prisoners to ten thousand.

"There were found in the fortress about three hundred cannon, and the victors have besides seized a great number of trophies, among which are six horse tails and four hundred colours, and a great quantity of ammunition.

"Our flotilla has received a reinforcement of sixteen armed vessels, taken from the enemy, and is therefore now twice as strong as when it entered the Danube.

"The prince de Ligne, who has given the strongest proofs of his courage and military talents, is wounded in the thigh, though not dangerously, and he is already brought here."

April 2, 1791.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, WILL BE SOLD, on *Thursday* the 19th May next, for ready money, at colonel Francis Ware's, near Port-Tobacco,

PART of a tract of LAND called SICHOMI, containing two hundred and twenty-five acres; sundry likely NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children;——HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, HORN CATTLE, and PLANTATION UTENSILS; the property of the aforesaid col. Francis Ware. Sold to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland.

JOHN SANDERS, late Coroner of Charles county.

N O T I C E.

THE subscribers intend to petition the next Anne-Arundel county court for liberty to alter the road now passing colonel Robottom's to Baltimore-town, in such manner as it may run over Hope Mill dam. The road proposed will be a good one, and not above a mile further about.

CHARLES WALLACE.
ISAAC HARRIS.

March 22, 1791.

To be SOLD,

At Public Sale,

On WEDNESDAY the 15th day of June next, on the premises,

THAT valuable seat of LAND, the property and place of residence of the late *Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer*, Esquire, known and distinguished by the name of STEPNEY, lying in Anne-Arundel county, about four miles distant from Annapolis, and containing by estimation upwards of 750 acres. The soil is fertile, and well adapted to planting and farming. There are on the premises a small framed dwelling house, kitchen, stables, a large barn quite new, with other convenient out buildings, and several orchards of excellent fruit, from which may be made, in a favourable year, 15,000 gallons of cider, equal to any in the state. The land is beautifully situated on the road leading from Upper-Marlborough to Annapolis, within one mile of South river, binding on a creek which abounds with fine fish and wild fowl.

——ALSO,——

Part of a tract of LAND called PUDDINGTON, or PUDDINGTON HARBOUR, lying on South river, and distant from the above land about one mile, containing 229 acres, on which are a convenient dwelling house, kitchen, a large new barn, with other out houses, and an orchard of choice fruit.

——LIKEWISE,——

Part of another tract of LAND called TOWN-HILL, containing 100 acres, now under lease to Caleb Stewart for the term of seven years, at eighteen pounds current money per annum.

It is unnecessary to give a more particular description of the above lands, as any person disposed to purchase, would wish to view them previous to the day of sale. The lands will be divided into lots, or sold together, as may be most convenient to the purchasers, upon three years credit; one third of the money to be paid annually. Bonds with approved security will be required, and a conveyance made when the money is paid, by

DANIEL JENIFER, sen. }
DANIEL JENIFER, jun. } Executors.

Port-Tobacco, March 7, 1791. 1

Sheriff's Sales.

St. Mary's county, April 11, 1791.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from the general court of the western shore of the state of Maryland, will be SOLD, on Monday the 16th day of May next, at the dwelling plantation of John Cartwright, Esq; for ready cash,

A LIFE ESTATE in the third part of the said plantation commonly called Marsh Neck, containing by estimation 824 acres, more or less. One other tract or parcel of land, being part of Chaptico Manor, containing 131 acres, more or less. One other tract or parcel of land called Trent-Fork, having a grist mill thereon, containing 125 acres, more or less. Also one other tract or parcel of land called The Ridge and Part of Ludgate, containing by estimation 75 acres, more or less.

A L S O,

A number of valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls; horses, black cattle, hogs and sheep, with a variety of household and kitchen furniture; also, a quantity of corn and tobacco. Sold as the property of the above named John Cartwright to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, as late collector of St. Mary's county.

PHILIP FORD, Sheriff. 1

St. Mary's county, April 11, 1791.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from the general court of the western shore of the state of Maryland, will be SOLD, for ready cash, on Tuesday the 17th day of May next, on the premises,

THE DWELLING PLANTATION of Mr. Stephen Cawood, called Westham, containing by estimation 198½ acres, more or less. One other tract or parcel of land called Cawood's Inheritance, containing 10 acres, more or less.

——ALSO,——

Sundry negroes, horses, black cattle, sheep and hogs, and household furniture, together with a quantity of corn and tobacco. Sold as the property of the above named Stephen Cawood, to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, as one of the securities of John Cartwright, Esquire late collector of St. Mary's county.

PHILIP FORD, Sheriff. 1

St. Mary's county, April 11, 1791.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, on Wednesday the 18th day of May next, for ready cash, on the premises,

A TRACT or parcel of land called Collingwood, containing 100 acres, more or less. One other tract or parcel of land called Collingwood, containing 102 acres, more or less. Also, one other tract or parcel of land called Bedlam Neck, containing 383 acres, more or less. Sold as the property of Clement Gardiner, to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, as one of the securities of John Cartwright, Esquire, late collector of St. Mary's county.

PHILIP FORD, Sheriff. 3

March 28, 1791.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN HERSHAW, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in legally proved, to

LUKE ROBINSON, Executor. 2 w3

By direction of *William Campbell*, Esquire, agent to the state of Maryland, WILL BE SOLD, for ready money, at col. Francis Ware's, on Thursday the 19th day of May next, the following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

PART of HAWKINS's BARRENS, containing one hundred and fifteen acres; Part of COME-BY-CHANCE, containing sixty acres, lying within one and a half miles of Port-Tobacco.

——LIKEWISE——

At the same time and place, will be SOLD, for ready money, two likely NEGROES, one a man, and the other a woman.

And on Saturday the 21st day of May next, will be SOLD, for ready cash, at the house of col. Beane's, in Piscataway, a tract or parcel of land called EXETER, whereon Nicholas Blacklock, Esquire, now resides, containing 216 acres, more or less, within three miles of Piscataway-town.

Wm. MARBURY, Deputy Agent. 1

Pinkney and Guyer,

Have just received, and now opening, at their store formerly occupied by Mr. *Joseph Williams*,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDISE,

Suitable for the present and ensuing season, which they will sell low for CASH.

A few Hampers of *Cheshire Cheese*, and a few Cases of *Claret*.

Annapolis, April 14, 1791. 1

JACKS.

ROYAL GIFT,

The large imported JACK from SPAIN, and the

KNIGHT of MALTA,

From the Island of MALTA,

WILL stand at MOUNT-VERNON, and cover for EIGHT DOLLARS (and Two SHILLINGS and Six-PENCE Virginia currency to the Groom) the ensuing season.—PASTURAGE will be half a dollar per week. These several sums are to be paid at the stand before the mares, &c. are taken away. The pastures are good, and remarkably well secured; but no warranty will be given against escapes or accidents. 6 w

ANTHONY WHITING, Manager.

March 5, 1791. 4

The Noted HORSE

QUAKER,

WILL cover MARES this season at Mr. Joseph Cowman's, (West river) at six dollars each mare, or if the money is paid by the first of September next, four dollars will be taken in lieu thereof. The good properties of this horse are so well known, (particularly for the road) that it is not thought necessary to enumerate them. Good pasturage will be provided at the low price of 2/6 a week each mare, and every care will be taken of them, but I will not be answerable for escapes. 4w

JOSEPH TAYLOR.

West river, March 26, 1791. 2

THE Commissioners for building a court-house at Easton, in Talbot county, hereby give notice, that the sum of three thousand pounds is given by the state, and county of Talbot, for building the said court-house, and defraying the necessary expences of the commissioners; that two thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds are ready to be paid to the said commissioners, or their order, and that the remaining two hundred and fifty pounds will be ready for the[illegible] a few months.

The commissioners are therefore now ready to receive the applications and plans of all or any person or persons willing to undertake the building of the said house, and will meet for that purpose on Monday the 25th of April next, at Easton. They hereby inform all applicants, that the walls of the building are to be of the best hard burnt bricks; and that it will be expected that each applicant produce his plan, and that unexceptionable security be given for the faithful performance of the work, and within a certain time to be agreed on. The commissioners will advance a certain proportion of the money, on proper security being given for the performance of the contract.

All letters on the above subject, directed to David Kerr, Esquire, at Easton, who is one of the commissioners, (post paid) will be duly attended to. 4w

Easton, Talbot county, in Maryland, March 8, 1791. 4X

Annapolis, April 5, 1791.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man that calls himself HANSON TAYLOR, and says he came from Culpepper county, in Virginia, and that he was set free by a certain John Waller, of said county; but his papers appear as if they were only forged, and by this means the justice has committed him to gaol—This is therefore to give notice, that unless his master, if any comes, pays his fees, and takes him away, that he will be sold on the seventh day of May next ensuing the date hereof, for his prison fees, by w3

BENJAMIN HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county. 2

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Charles county, about six miles above Bryanstown, a negro woman named HENNY, about thirty-four years of age, five feet four or five inches high, of a yellow complexion, and has long lips, though otherwise handsome, if not disfigured by the small-pox, the subscriber being informed that she has had that disorder since her escape, which happened on the 15th of June, 1790; she has a remarkable scar on one of her arms, between the elbow and the wrist, nearly as broad as a dollar, and another raised into a ridge nearly two inches in length, at the lower and back part of her neck; she walks with her toes turned in, and has holes in her ears; she has a sister named Daphne lately set free by the rev. Mr. Mason Weems, of Anne-Arundel county, where she formerly lived; it is supposed that her sister Daphne has passed her for a free woman, and that she has hired herself in Annapolis or Baltimore-town. Any person hitherto harbouring or hiring her shall be exempted from the law, but hereafter will be proceeded against with severity. Whoever secures the said negro in gaol, so that the owner may get her, shall receive THREE POUNDS, and if brought home the above REWARD.

NATHANIEL HAGAN.

W 7 February 20, 1791. 5

The BALTIMORE & ANNAPOLIS

MAIL STAGE,

WILL commence their summer establishment on Monday next, performing the journey regularly twice a week, leaving BALTIMORE on Mondays and Fridays, at eight o'clock precisely, and ANNAPOLIS on Tuesdays and Saturdays, on the same hour as above.—The fare one dollar and a half.

HENRY STOUFFER.

April 4, 1791. 2

The creditors of Thomas How Ridgate, deceased, are once more called on to bring in an exact state of their claims on or before the 25th day of April next, to enable the administratrix to ascertain the proportion of each creditor in the dividends of the estate.

JOHN FORBES, Attorney for ELIZABETH RIDGATE, Admx. 2

A Young JACK-ASS,

Got by ROYAL GIFT,

COVERS MARES and JENNIES this season at Mr. R. SPRIGG's farm on West river, at six dollars each, the money to be sent with the mares and jennies.

ALSO, Covers at the same place, at three dollars per mare, a capital four years old country HORSE, got by the *West river Coach Horse*, out of a mare of the New-England *Childers* breed, that was well known, and highly esteemed, on West river, for many years past.

The mares and jennies will be received by Anthony Fox, who will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents. PASTURAGE *gratis*. 6 w

March 28, 1791. 2

To the VOTERS of ANNE-ARUNDEL County.

GENTLEMEN,

AT the particular solicitation of my friends, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the ensuing sheriffalty, and to request your suffrages.

Having ever made it my study, since being engaged in the service of the public, to render general satisfaction, I am bold to conclude my request will not be deemed presuming.

I have the honour to be with respect,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

MORDECAI HALL. 4

West River, March 7, 1791.

Sotterley, March 6, 1791.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in St. Mary's county, on the 19th of last month, a likely young negro man named JOE, about 18 or 20 years of age, near six feet high, well made, and very black, has a soft mode of speech, and insinuating manners; had on a country cloth jacket and breeches, osnabrig shirt, yarn stockings, and common negro shoes. Whoever will secure him, so that I may get him again, shall be paid EIGHT DOLLARS. 4w

GEORGE PLATER. 4X

To be SOLD,

A new BRICK HOUSE,

In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Stewart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and [illegible] house, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1790. 3

To be SOLD,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

On the 4th day of MAY,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing between two and three hundred acres, lying near Port-Tobacco, within five miles of the great fishery of Patowmack, together with good improvements, being well adapted for corn, wheat or tobacco, well timbered, and good water; there are about fifteen or twenty acres of excellent meadow ground, likewise a good stream of water running through the said plantation, whereon a grist-mill might be erected with very little expence; there is on the land a large quantity of cedar, that answers well for enclosure; the most of the land lies level, and well for manure. One half of the money to be paid down, the other half to be paid at the end of six months from the day of sale.

Any person inclinable to purchase, may see the land and know the terms by applying to the subscriber, who lives on the premises. Possession will be given the 25th day of December next, by

ARCHIBALD JOHNSON, sen.

Charles county, March 21, 1791. 3X

March 26, 1791.

In pursuance of a decree from the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD, by the subscriber, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Monday the second day of May next, if fair, otherwise on the next fair day,

ALL that tract or parcel of LAND, being part of a tract called REBECCA's LOT, late the property of Rhesa Todd, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, near to Ellicott's Lower Mills. Twelve months credit will be given, on the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good security, for the punctual payment.

John Talbott, who lives on the premises, will shew the land. A plot of the land, with the quantity contained, and other particulars, will be made known at the time of sale, by

tf HENRY GRIFFITH.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. SARAH CHEW, late of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to bring them in proved, to

4w 2 RICHARD CHEW, Executor.

Orphan School Lottery.

THE design of this LOTTERY is to raise the sum of 500 dollars, towards building a large commodious house as an ORPHAN SCHOOL, whose hospitable doors shall ever be open to as many *poor, friendless youth*, as a humane and generous public will enable us to provide for. The children will be *cloathed, lodged* and *dieted*, in a decent comfortable manner; they will be placed under the care of a master of approved character, who will pay the strictest attention to their morals; they will be taught to *read, write*, and to understand *arithmetic*, and, at suitable ages, will be bound apprentices to valuable trades.

By this charity we hope (with the Divine Blessing) to rescue numbers of our distressed little brethren from many of the sad consequences of ignorance and vice, to furnish them with the means of rising to places of *honour* and *profit* to *themselves*, as also of *usefulness* to their *country*; and, which is infinitely more important, we hope to be the happy instruments of bringing them to that *knowledge* of their *Creator*, and of such just sentiments of themselves, and their future glorious designation, as may enable them to bear up cheerfully under the troubles of life, and steadily to persevere in those virtuous principles which will make them amiable and worthy members of human society, and fit, after a *well-spent life*, for an easy transition into the "society of Angels and spirits of just men made perfect."

As this institution is most happily calculated to render the greatest possible services to that part of the community *(poor orphans)* which has, on many accounts, the *strongest, justest* claim to our compassion, and as our *state* too, must receive a very considerable benefit from having so many of her unfortunate youth snatched from the destructive haunts of idleness and vice—sheltered in an asylum of innocence, and early inured to habits of virtuous industry.—As the blessings to be derived from this noble charity are so many and important, we hope *no arguments* need be used to secure to it the most hearty approbation and *generous* support of every real friend of humanity.

To raise a sum of money, sufficient for carrying into full effect the above design, will indeed be a work of time. But the money first raised for the purpose will not be suffered long to remain idle. It is intended, so soon as 1000 dollars shall be raised, to place them out at interest, well secured, and that the interest be employed in the following manner—A number of respectable characters in different parts of the county are to act as trustees; and their business will be to select, in their respective neighbourhoods, without paying any regard to their religious denominations, children, whose parents, or nearest friends, are incapable of affording them the advantages of education—These children are to be sent to the most convenient schools, and to be furnished with books, papers, slates, and other articles necessary for learning.

It is hoped, that a plan which promises such an important benefit to the community, and bids fair, not only to rescue a number of helpless innocents from destruction, but to secure their temporal and eternal happiness, will obtain the cordial approbation of every benevolent mind. The failure of such a scheme can be owing to nothing but the misconduct or negligence of the trustees, of which there can be little ground for apprehension. The managers will be men of the first reputation and influence; their employment will not be burthensome; and it will be the duty of the treasurers to furnish them punctually with the necessary money, without breaking in upon the principal.

Such is the proposed appropriation, in the first instance, of the product of this lottery, and of the money raised, and to be raised, by voluntary subscription; and there is surely ground for the most sanguine expectation, that, in the course of a very few years, there will be a fund adequate to the providing a commodious school-house, and the education of every poor orphan in the county. May it not likewise be hoped, that, under the protection of Providence, the example of Anne-Arundel county, may give rise to similar institutions in many other counties; and that the best and firmest foundation will be laid for the prosperity and glory of the state.

An incorporation of the humane society, consisting of subscribers and benefactors to this institution, may probably be solicited at the next session of the legislature.

It is determined, that gentlemen of distinction for fortune, integrity and patriotism, shall be elected treasurers. The public is now informed of the great leading principles of that which cannot be deemed otherwise than a laudable undertaking.

The digestion of an entire plan or constitution is undoubtedly worthy of the attention of the scholar, the gentleman, the patriot and the statesman. It will be framed with the utmost care and deliberation; and the public may rest assured, that its most favoured characters will readily give their assistance.

PLAN of the LOTTERY.

1516 Tickets at 1 Dollar each.

1 Prize of	100 Dollars,	100 Dollars.
1	50	50
2	20	40
4	8	32
8	4	32
25	2	50
486	1½	702
509 Prizes.		1006
1002 Blanks.	Not quite two blanks to a prize.	

MANAGERS.

B. T. B. Worthington, Charles Wallace, William Campbell, James Williams, John Randall, George Mann, James Mackubin, John Callahan, Nicholas Carroll, J. H. Stone, W. Murray, R. B. Latimer, F. Green, John Kilty, John Davidson, John Muir, John Gwinn, Walter Addison, Leonard Sellman.

TICKETS may likewise be had of the following gentlemen, friends to the institution—*Dr. M. Pue, Dr. C. A. Warfield, Major David Hopkins, Col. John Burgess, Capt. Charles Hammond, &c. &c.* 2

Annapolis, April 7, 1791.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, and his old customers in particular, that he has removed from the tan-yard where he formerly lived, belonging to Mr. Thomas Hyde, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. William Logan, adjoining Nicholas Carroll's, Esquire, near the Dock, where he is now sinking a new tan-yard, and intends carrying on the TANNING and CURRYING BUSINESS in all its various branches.

Those gentlemen who please to favour him with their custom, may depend on his utmost endeavours to give every satisfaction that lies in his power. He is determined to sell his materials at as low a price as they can be purchased in this city, Baltimore-town, or any other place.

JOHN ADAM BAYER.

N. B. Cash given for hides, or leather in exchange, and one guinea per cord for bark. 2 J. A. B.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

Price Ten Shillings,

THE

LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed at

NOVEMBER SESSION,

Seventeen Hundred and Ninety.

ALSO,

Price Nine Dollars,

The late Edition of the LAWS of MARYLAND, bound in sheep—And also a few sets of the LAWS since that publication, price two Guineas, in sheets.——All kinds of PRINTING WORK performed in a neat, expeditious, and correct manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.—— 8

March 22, 1791.

THE creditors of JOSEPH HILL, late of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to meet at the house of the subscriber on the 16th day of April next, to receive their dividends.

3X JOSEPH HILL.

Will be sold, on Tuesday the 19th day of April, by order of the honourable Alexander C. Hanson, chancellor of the state of Maryland, on 12 months credit, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds with approved security, on the premises, near the Governor's Bridge,

ALL the personal PROPERTY of JOHN WATKINS, now in the hands of the subscriber, trustee for said Watkins, consisting of sundry valuable young NEGROES, among which is an excellent BLACKSMITH, HORNED CATTLE, four draught STEERS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and some blacksmith TOOLS and PLANTATION UTENSILS. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day, by

4X HENRY HALL, Trustee for JOHN WATKINS.

Anne-Arundel county, March 17, 1791.

Agreeably to the last will and testament of RICHARD SHEKELL, deceased, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 10th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, being part of ANNE-ARUNDEL MANOR, containing two hundred and seventy-eight acres, more or less, about six miles from Pig-Point, five from Queen-Anne, and fourteen from Annapolis; the land is fertile, well watered, and has some good meadow ground, and about fifty acres more may be added, with valuable orchards, a good dwelling house 30 feet by 18, corn and tobacco houses, and all other necessary buildings. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, and possession will be given on the first day of January next, with the liberty of seeding the fall before.

Any person inclinable to purchase may view the land by applying to Mr. Benjamin Carr, living on the premises.

tf JOHN SHEKELL,
RICHARD SHEKELL.

6 March 1, 1791.

By virtue of a deed of trust to the subscriber, to satisfy judgments, will be SOLD, for CASH,

A valuable FARM, containing about three hundred and forty-eight acres of land, in a healthy situation, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, about fourteen miles distant from Baltimore-town. The improvements on this farm are very convenient, and in good repair; the dwelling house has four rooms below stairs, and five above, with two brick chimnies at each end, and a garden adjoining it, well paled in; near fifty acres are now in excellent timothy meadows, and thirty more may be made with ease. There is on this place an apple orchard containing three hundred bearing trees, with a great variety of other fruit—thirty-six bushels of wheat, and fourteen of rye, were put in corn ground early last fall. This farm, from its improvements and present state of repair, may be deemed a desirable object of purchase to any person who is anxious to obtain a place already settled, and fit for his immediate residence. It is offered at PRIVATE SALE till the 15th day of April next, on which day, if not before disposed of, it will be sold, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash.

Mr. JOSHUA DORSEY, the present occupier, will shew the land to any person inclined to purchase.

JAMES CARROLL.

Baltimore-Town, March 2, 1791. 6X

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in this city, on Monday the 28th instant, a negro man named JAMES ORKER, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, full faced well looking fellow, talks slow, and rather a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, oznabrig shirt and trousers, an old castor hat, carried with him his working cloaths. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him, so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

tf RICHARD WELLS.

Annapolis, June 30, 1790. 3

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOSEPH WILLIAMS, late of the city of Annapolis, are requested to bring them in legally proved immediately, and all those indebted to said estate, for dealings with the said Joseph Williams alone, or with Williams and Neth, are requested to make immediate payment. It is expected this NOTICE will be attended to, which will prevent further trouble, and enable the executor to comply with the testator's will in paying off a considerable sum in legacies.

8w 3X JAMES WILLIAMS.

ALL persons indebted to THOMAS C. WILLIAMS and Co. to JAMES WILLIAMS, or to the estate of JAMES TOOTELL, or JOSEPH EASTMAN, late of the city of Annapolis, are once more requested to make IMMEDIATE payment to the subscriber, as longer indulgence cannot be given. Any kind of continental or state certificates, or old continental paper money, at their highest paper value, will be taken in payment; and cash given for any kind or sum of the above certificates.

8w JAMES WILLIAMS.

February 7, 1791. 3X

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.